STOLE \$74,610.

Burglars Tunnel Into the Chicago Postoffice.

Drilled a Hole Through Bottom of Stamp Vault.

NOTHING BUT STAMPS.

Penetrated to Within Six Feet of Cash Vault

Where \$35,000 in Money Reposed in Safety.

Chicago, Oct. 21.-A sensational robbery which netted the perpetrators 374,-610 in stamps was discovered here this morning when the wholesale stamp department of the postoffice was opened for business.

A rapid investigation developed the fact that the burglars had crawled under the flooring for about 300 feet, bored a hole in the bottom of the vault, secured the stamps and escaped carrying their booty in a wagon.

The work of forming an entrance to the vault had evidently been going fore ward with the greatest patience for

It is believed however, that the intention of the thieves had been to enter the cashier's vault, in which were \$35,-000 in money and stamps valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The bottom of the vault is of steel, half an until a space 18 inches square-just enough to allow the entrance of man's body-had been so weakened that it was possible to take out the whole plate with little difficulty. A dry goods box stood over the hole thus made and concealed the work of the robbers while it was in progress. When discovered today the finger marks of one of the burgiars were still discernible on the dust of the box, which he had pushed to

So carefully had the job been planned that men working in other parts of the building had not the slightest inkling of the daring robbery being worked al-most under their noses.

The robbers drove up to the southeast corner of the postoffice building in a wagon, the tracks of which could be seen plainly today. The building is a temporary affair and the men had only to open a little door to admit them-selves under the flooring. To reach the vault, it was necessary to crawl about 300 feet over odds and ends of boards, which littered the way. The route evi-dently had been carefully studied, for a detective who went under today with-out knowledge of locations, became lost and was nearly overcome by the foul odors before assistance reached him. Having secured their plunder, the robbers loaded it into the wagon, drove across a vacant lot and turned into Wabash avenue in front of the Art

Of the \$74,610 in stamps taken, \$4,712 were in "postage due" stamps and \$2,060

HOW IT WAS DONE. F. O. Spalding, chief clerk of the wholesale stamp department, discovered the robbery when he opened the vault at 7:50 o'clock. The safe had been locked with its contents apparently secure at 5 p. m. Saturday. Mr. Spalding at once notified Postoffice Insector Stuart, who hurried from his me and at once began an investigation, assisted by his deputies and a squad of detectives from the city hall. After completing the search the in-

spector said:
"It was the largest stamp robbery
ever done in the history of the postal
service in this country. To get to the
vault the men entered through a trap service in this country. To get to the vault the men entered through a trap door. A few feet in they encountered a brick wall, which they dug through rather than proval around looking for a clearer route. The wall, like others under the building, is of flimsy construction, and it could not taken their long to pick their way through it. A hundred feet or so on they ran against another wall, and this also they dug through. On the way they also encountered a number of pipes, and as the floor is but two feet, and in some places three fet, above the ground, they tunnelled the pipes. Their whole course is plainly marked in this way. The wholesale stamp vault, like the cashier's vault and the money order vault, is supported by a brick wall. It forms a square, and before the robbers was air tight. In this the robbers broke two holes, possibly to secure mere air, for the place undoubtedly was very foul, or to have an extra place of egress in case of discovery. For light they used dry batteries, one of which they left bebind. This battery one of my men discovered. It and the wagon tracks are the only clues we have at present.

"The space under the vault is large."

The space under the vault is large "The space under the vault is large enough to allow a man to stand upright, and their work must have been comparatively easy with the drills and steel saws which they used. The stamps were arranged in 29 pound bundles, and the weight of the load they carried off must have been 500 pounds. Evidently one man handed the packages down to others waiting below. As their progress must have been slow carrying even one bundle through all those tunnels, crawling on all fours, I judge they worked for hours getting their booty to the wagon.

"Evidently they felt perfectly secure though somewhat disappointed at missing the cashler's vall, where they are the same of the cashler's vall, where they are the same of the cashler's vall, where they are the cashler's vall, where they are the cashler's vall, where they are they are

Evidently they felt perfectly secure though somewhat disappointed at missing the cashler's vault, where there was \$35,000 in cash and a great quantity of stamps. I cannot tell now how many men worked at the job. Every effort will, of course, be made to recover the property and capture the men who took it."

Postmaster Frederick E. Coyne is in Washington. He is responsible for the loss till an act of congress frees him from it. For amounts up to \$2,000 the postmaster general has authority to relieve postmasters. Of the stamps stolen 1.776 were one-cent and 1.662, 300 two-cent stamps. They got 150 \$1,207 \$2 and 105 \$5 stamps also, but Inspector Stuart said he thought they would have difficulty in disposing of the large denominations.

NEW YORK'S REGISTRATION Vote For Mayor Will Be Close It Is Now Thought,

New York, Oct. 21.—The total registration of Greater New York for 1901 is 604.727, which is only 38,000 less than last year, and is 44,000 more than in 1898, and 37,600 more than in 1898, and 37,600 more than in 1897, the first year of the consolidated vote.

In this increase both Democrats and

In this increase both Democrats and Fusionists see victory. It is conceded by conservative Democrats that Seth Low will poll a tremendous vote, but these same gentlemen fail to see how he can overcome the normal Democratic majority, even with the handicap of Crokerism and Deveryism.

The Herald and World have polled the contract of the different methods the former

voters by different methods, the former interviewing passersby in different sections of the city, and the latter by pos-tal card. The returns to both newspa-pers indicate a close vote, with the chances of election favoring Shepard, Democrat, by a very small majority.

WOODS IS DEAD.

Man Who Drew Capital Prize in El Reno Lottery

Falls a Victim to Typhoid Fever After Short Illness.

Lawton, Okla., Oct. 21.-James R. Woods, who drew the capital prize in the Lawton land district at the El Reno lottery last August and selected a claim valued at nearly \$50,000, is dead of typhoid fever after a brief illness. Before his death all the contests against his quarter section claim adjoining the town of Lawton had been disposed of inch thick. In this 97 holes were bored by the interior department, and his widow will come into undisputed possession of the property.

Until last March Wood was a school teacher in Norton county, Kan., his home being at the town of Norton, He went to Okiahoma poor in purse, thinking that opportunities for an industrious man were greater there than else-where. Woods was 27 years old. July 19, 1890, he married Miss Alta Kimmell, daughter of C, Kimmell. He leaves one child, a boy, named Dale, who is about a year old.

STANDS BY ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Sheldon Commends Him For Eating With B. Washington.

Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, whose sentiments are prized as far as books are known, has given his sentiments in regard to President Roosevelt's recent entertainment at dinner of the great negro emancipator, Rooker T Washington, Mr. Roosevelt is being bitterly condemned and warmly praised for his action. In his preliminary talk last night at the Central Congregational church,

Mr. Sheldon said, in part:
"Our president at Washington recently invited to his table a good man, a
Christian man, a scholar, a gentleman; and any man who is privileged to have Booker Washington to eat with him at his table should feel himself honored. I special delivery stamps, so the converti-ble stamps amounted to \$67,828 but of these \$4,282 were Pan-American stamps any man who has a breath of the true humanity in him should feel himself honored. The effect of the president' action may be far reaching, toward the breaking down of social distinctions, but whatever the result may be I thank God that we have a president who does

> third chapter of his story, "The Reform-er." The story is growing in interest. The hero, John Gordon, who forsook the lousehold of his wealthy father to live numanity, is a strong character. His first work is investigating a tenement block. He finds much that is loathsome and shocking and looks up the list of the owners of such properties only to find the name of his father and of his sweetheart's father. His sweetheart had practically refused to follow him in his new life and his isolation becomes more pronounced. Every seat in the church was taken and the attention given Mr. Sheldon was perfect.

CALVIN STILL OBJECTS.

He Won't Answer Judge Redden's Summons.

For a second time Waldo Calvin Ignored a subpoena issued by Special As-sistant Attorney General Redden and the case is under way to test the question of whether an assistant attorney general can proceed under the county

general can proceed under the county attorney inquisition law.

Calvin ignored Redden's subpoena and late Saturday afternoon he was tried for the contempt in Judge Wright's court at Garfield park. Wright imposed a sentence of \$10 fine and costs, amounting in all to \$28.70. To save Calvin from going to jail Attorney G. C. Clemens secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Fagan in the probate court and the young man was released after giving bond for the amount of the fine.

fine.

Judge Hazen in refusing Clement's writ of prohibition passed only on the question whether such a writ could issue against Judge Redden and decided it could not. The question of whether Judge Redden has the authority to proceed under the county attorney "inquisition" law was not decided by Judge Hazen and the present habeas corpus case will hinge upon the question of Judge Redden's authority.

Shortage in Lowell Bank Lowell, Mass., Oct. 21.—The directors of he Merchants' National bank have an-nounced a deficiency in the funds of the bank, resulting from the defalcations of 'elier Smith and Bookkeeper Swift, mounting to \$115,206.

Eufaula Bank Suspends. Washington, Oct. 21.—The comptroller of the currency today received a telegram announcing the suspension of the Buffalo National bank at Eufaula, Ala.

Bank Robbed of \$5,500. Fulda, Minn., Oct. 21.—The safe of the Farmers' bank was blown open early to-day and \$5.500 secured.

Severe Campaigning Appears to Be Ahead in Samar.

Reinforcements Are Being Rushed to the Island.

SLAUGHTERS AVERTED

By Timely Discovery of Plots of Insurgents.

Disaster to Americans Hailed With Delight by Natives.

Manila, Oct. 21 .- Owing to the vigilince of Lieutenant Thomas M. Baines, Jr., of the United States infantry, another slaughter of American troops by insurgents has been averted. It seems that Lieut. Baines discovered a prisoner re-entering a cell at Carbiga, isiand of Samar, where several were confined, through a hole that had been made in the wall. An investigation showed a plan to fill the jail with bolomen and to call the guard, which would e necessary to get the door open, and then to attack the garrison. It also developed that the instigators were a priest and the presidente, both of whom have been arrested, together with several other prominent persons.

Other attempts have been discovered, but fortunately frustrated, at Pambujan and other points in Samar. Several persons have been arrested in connec tion with these.

Reinforcements are being rushed to Samar. Three hundred and thirty marines under Lieutenant Colonel Mancil C. Goodrell, have gone there on board the cruiser New York, and two battalions of the Twelfth infantry will start immediately for the same destination. Officers from other provinces that

were supposed to be pacified have re-cently arrived in Manila, and they say that the news of American disasters spreads like wildfire among the natives, who scarcely attempt to conceal their The Manila constabulary discovered a large quantity of steel wagon springs, which were being shipped to various districts. Investigation showed that

were used in manufacturing bo The troops in Samar anticipate hard fighting. Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, who is in command, has visited most of the ports and instructed the commanders that the insurrection must be hammered out and General Lukban, the insurgent leader, captured. All ready the movement of troops has be

General Lacuna, who surrendered last May, has complained to General Chaffee that the terms upon which he and his force surrendered have not been respected by the Americans. He exhibits a document signed by himself and General Frederick Funston in which he and his force are granted immunity in respect of all acts committed contrary to the laws of war

the laws of war.
Since this document was executed, several of Lacuna's officers and men-have been tried, condemned and sentenced to death for killing American General Funston says that was signed he gave Lacuna orally to understand that the killing of American prisoners was excepted. La-cuna admits that something was said on the subject, but says no thorough understanding was reached; and he considers the written agreement bind-

STEWARD M'BEE LEAVES

Employe of National Disappears Suddenly.

E. A. McBee, formerly steward of the National hotel, has left town and it is believed has abandoned his wife and

Last Tuesday he asked for a day off at the hotel to enable him to go to Kanat the hotel to enable him to go to Kansas City. He did not return. Later developments show that he sold the house
and lot that he owned for a sum between \$300 and \$400, and left \$100 of the
amount with his wife when he went.

Mrs. McBee decided to make no attempt to discover his whereabouts and
has gone to Denver, Colorado, to live
with relatives.

with relatives.
One of the women employes at the hotel disappeared at the same time as did McBee. He was infatuated with her.

SUNDAY WAS WARM. Temperature Continues Pleasant and

Sunday was so warm that open cars were comfortable and the livery stables were deserted of vehicles. The maximum temperature Sunday was 76 and the minimum 51. Today the orecast is "generally fair tonight and Fuesday." The wind has been south

Weather Agreeable.

BELLEVAN												
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GODARD IN WASHINGTON.

Compelled to Appear in Person Before Supreme Court.

A peculiarity in practice in the United States supreme court took Attorney Gen-eral Godard to Washington to appear be-fore the supreme bench this morning. It is in the matter of the irrigation suit against Colorado. is in the matter of the irrigation suit against Colorado.

The rule of the court is that in original cases there must be oral motions to set times for filling briefs, arguments, etc. Consequently Attorney General Godard, for Kansas, and ex-Gov. Thomas, for Colorado, must appear before the court with oral motions to set the mere machinery of the case in motion.

Original cuses in the United States supreme court are few. Possibly it has never had more than fifty altogether, nearly all are on appeals. Mr. Godard left Saturday for Washington.

TONED DOWN.

Judge Kohlsaat Modifies His Injunction Order Against Picketing.

tion Order Against Picketing.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Judge Kohisaat of the United States circuit court today modified his injunction order against the members of the International association of the machinists in the Allistinary case so that peaceful picketing or influencing workmen by moral suasion is permitted. The court issued the formal order today and in the several counts of the injunction specifically barred acts of violence, or threats tending toward intimidation. The counsel for the machinist association put the question whether this form of injunction would allow peaceful picketing, to which the court replied that it was not intended to prevent moral suasion, but that it was impossible to draw the line between peaceful picketing and intimidation and that each case would have to stand on its own merits. The machinists' association at once appealed the case to the U. S. circuit court of appeals.

CASE OF LELAND.

The Emporia Gazette Reviews the Situation.

(From the Emporia Gazette.) The morning papers say that the Boss Busters have started a letter chain against the appointment of Cyrus Leland. This is not important, if true. Letters never defeated a man in polities and never will. But the really portant part of the dispatch today is set out in the fact that charges will be made against Cyrus Leland for violating the civil service rules. If he has done so, he will not be re-appointed. There is absolutely no doubt about that proposition. On the other hand, Mr. Leland and his friends have known that this fight was coming for over a month. The agreement made between McKinley and Leland was that McKinley was to name Leland two days after the first of Senator Burton's appointees was named. That agreement was made at Leland's request in order not to embarrass Burton—though McKinley says that Burton did protest against Leland's appointment. Roosevelt was about to carry out the McKinley agreement, when Burton intimated that if the president set the same standard in the Leland matter that he set in the Tracy matter, Leland would not be appointed. When the story came to the ears of Leland's friends then in Washington, he was notified. He authorized his friends to ask the president to give the enemies of Leland all the time and every possible opportunity they needed to make whatever charges they chose.

Cyrus Leland does not care to be smuggled into office with the hint of "charges," unfiled against him. If he can't walk in the front door, he and his friends do not care to have it hinted that he climbed in a window. If there are charges filed against Leland, and of course there will be charges, Leland will meet them as he would in a court of justice. If he can't disprove them, he will stand aside.

It is natural that a man who has been he will not be re-appointed. There is absolutely no doubt about that proposi-

will stand aside.
It is natural that a man who has been actively in politics for 40 years in Kan-sas should have some enemies. It is also natural that these enemies should be active against him. But if he has lived and worked and fought in Kansas polities for 40 years and his enemies can find nothing against him explicit, definite and cuipable, is not that the hand-somest testimonial to the official and political integrity of Cyrus Leland that could be offered. He seeks investiga-tion. He asks the closest scrutiny of his official and private life. He accepts the standard of personal and official inthe standard of personal and official in-tegrity set by the president and will rest his case on his record as an officer and a gentleman. If at the end of this fair contest Leland is appointed, should there not be an end of the abuse of Le-What other Kansas Republican velt has played favorites. Tracy was turned down with a United States sen-ator demanding his appointment. If Le-land is appointed it will be on his rec-ord and without senatorial influence.

But Leland may not win. The out ome is uncertain. The "charges" have come is uncertain. The "charges" have not been filed, and what they are no one knows. But whatever they are they will be submitted to careful impartial scrutiny and on his answer to them Leland will win or lose.

There is no need of any animosity in the matter. It is a question of fact not of faction that is at stake.

Linton to Sail For England.

New York, Oct. 21 .- Sir Thomas Lipon has just returned from Chicago. When asked at the station he said that he had enjoyed his visit to Chicago and had received more invitations of a so-cial nature than he had been able to accept. He said he would return to Eng-iand either on the Celtic, leaving tomor-row or on the Teutonic Wednesday. He is being entertained by John D. Crim-

Memphis Meeting Opens Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21.—The autumn neeting of the Memphis Trotting associa-

Ecuador Sugar Duties. New York, Oct. 21.-According to a

dispatch from Guayaquil, Ecuador, con-gress has reduced the import duties on sugar and lard and has suspended the export duty on sugar.

Boer Leaders Banished. Pretoria, Oct. 21.-Twelve more Boet leaders, including Commandant Scheepers, whose capture was announced August 12, have been permanently banished from South Africa.

New York, Oct. 21.—A Lima, Peru, dispatch says: The Peruvian government has fined the English Rallway company £300 on account of the accident which took place near Lima a few days ago in which two persons were

Temperatures of Large Cities. Chicago, Oct. 21.—7 a. m. tempera-tures: New York 44; Boston 40; Phil-adelphia 50; Washington 48; Chicago 48; Minneapolis 46; Cincinnati 44; St. Louis 50

Weather Indications. Chicago, Oct. 21.—Forecast for Kan-sas: Generally fair tonight and Tues-day; variable winds.

Old Eli Gathers Scattered Sons to Its Bosom.

Delegates Present From All Over the World.

BEDECKED IN BLUE.

City of New Haven Is a Mass of Color

In Honor of the Bleentennial Celebration.

ROOSEVELT'S PICTURE Appears Among the Decorations

In Anticipation of the Visit of the President.

All Over the Town

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21.-Yale extended formal welcome today to her returning sons and to the hundreds of distinguished guests from other institutions of learning in this country and across the seas, who are here to attend the celebration of her bicentennial. The welcome was voiced officially in Battell chapel this afternoon by President Arthur Twining Hadley, of the university, and responses to the greeting were given in behalf of the city, state and nation and of the universities of Great Britain and continental Europe. Delegates from thirty foreign universities and societies and from 125 American institutions were represented in the audience, which filled every part of the gray stone chapel.

Nearly all the delegates were gowned n the academic costumes distinctive of their degree or of their university. Scarlet trimmed gowns and hoods of loctors of divinity were mingled with the purple of the learned representatives of the law, the blue of the doctors of philosophy, the green of the doctors of philosophy, the green of the medical department, the white of the masters of arts and letters, the orange of science and the brown of fine arts. Everywhere was a variety of color, which combined with the universal blue of the Yale decorations gave a picturesque air of festivity to the dignified ceremonial.

monial.

Aside from the exercises of welcome, the day's programme included addresses descriptive of the advance of the past two centuries in various departments of these addresses. two centuries in various departments of learning. The first of these addresses was by Thomas Thacher, M. A., of the New York bar, who discussed "Yale in its Relation to Law." Mr. Thacher spoke in Battell chapel at 19:30, after he had been presented formally to the delegates by Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D., associate justice of the Connecticut supreme court and professor of constitutional law at Yale. The hymn composed by the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, a former fellow of Yale, entitled "O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," was rendered with fine effect by a large chorus.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21.—Yale university began Sunday the celebration of founding of Yale college. The bicentennial of the great institution of learning was ushered in with ceremonies essentially religious.

The services were performed in cordance with the contraction of the

men gathered together and, with prayer-ful supplications, asked Divine blessing upon the institution which they had con-ceived and brought forth. The old hymns were sung and powerful sermons were

uttered.

The city, proud in its function as a seat of learning, had bedecked itself in Yale's colors and presented a splendid spectacle. Blue draperies were intertwined with new cut evergreen, and this general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

The principal streets had become archways of blue, adorned at intervals with pictures of President Roosevelt, who on Wednesday is to be Yale's guest, and who, on that day, will become a son of Yale, when the university's honorary degree is conferred upon him.

From the simple school of 1701, Yale found herself a great university, developed through the years from a one building institution down through her "brick row" to a campus, thence to a second campus, and now to a third, and stretching out in her departmental buildings to territory as great again.

Within Battel chapel, where the bicentennial was inaugurated, the services were participated in by an assemblage as imposing as the airs were simple. On the rostrum sat President Arthur Twining Hadley. At his right was Rev. Joseph Twichell, D. D., of Hartford, the preacher of the bicentennial sermon. To his left was Thomas G. Bennett, of the Yale corporation. Next to Dr. Twichell sat former President Timothy Dwight. On one end was Henry Howland, of New York; on the other, Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, both Fellows of the university corporation. All wore the gowns of their offices. Below, in the choir

New York; on the other, Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, both Fellows of the university corporation. All wore the gowns of their offices. Below, in the choir stalls, sat a picked cheir of students. The body of the chapel was occupied in the center aisle by distinguished delegates and guests who wore academy gowns with hoods of many colors. The seats of the side aisles were filled with Yale graduates, while the three galleries were reserved for ladies.

The services began at 10:30 a. m. A chant by the choir was followed by the Lord's prayer. President Hadley read a lesson from the Scriptures and after the Te Deum the vast congregation sang Psalm xiv. Rev. Joseph Hopkins Twichell, of Hartford, the senior fellow of the corporation, preached the sermon.

The closing hymn was "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," written by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D. Ll. D., president of Yale college from 1795 to 1817. Then was sung the doxology and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Timothy Dwight, president of the university from 1866 to 1898.

Meanwhile, special bicentennial ser-

Dwight, president of the university from
1866 to 1896.

Meanwhile, special bicentennial services were held in other churches of the
city and special sermons were preached
by Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., in the
Center church: Rev. Joseph Anderson,
D. D., of Waterbury, in the United
church: and Rev. Walton Wesley Battershall, D. D., of Albany, in Trinity

church. All of these churches are lo-cated on the historic green adjacent to the college property and for many years

the college property and for many years the college commencement exercises were held in Center church.

PLANNED ON MAGNIFICENT SCALE.
The entire celebration will be a noble commemoration and is planned on a scale of magnificence never before undertaken by any university of America. Fifty-six universities and colleges of this country and Europe will send delegates, and many academies and professional schools of importance will be represented at the bicentennial. About 4,000 graduates will come, and many thousands of visitors representing the families and friends of Yale's II.000 living graduates. Yale will signalize the amilyersary by conferring honorary degrees upon a large number of the most distinguished men of this country and Europe.

The president of the United States will

distinguished men of this country and Europe.

The president of the United States will barticipate in the celebration, coming to New Haven Wednesday, Oct. 21, commemoration day. The university and the city will unite in an enthusiastic welcome to him. Secretaries Hay and Root, several of the supreme court justices, leading men of letters from our own and other countries, foreign diplomats and bishops and leaders of the church in addition to the large body of leading educators who come as representatives of institutions of learning, will signalize the great occasion by their presence. Among the delegates from abroad will be Canon Fletcher, vicar of Wrentham, Wales, where Elihu Yale is buried.

their presence. Among the delegates from abroad will be Canon Fletcher, vicar of Wrentham, Wales, where Elihu Yale is buried.

Music is to be a great feature of the bicentennial. The choral performance of Prof. Parker's "Hora Novissima" by the Gounod society and the New Haven Orchestral society Tuesday, and a concert by the Boston Symphony orchestra will make it a notable musical week. But in addition to this there will be orchestral and choral music and the rendering of a Greek festival hymn on different occasions, and thirty visiting bands, numbering 500 members, will take part in the torchlight procession. President Hadley's class of 1876 will bring with them the Seventh Regiment band of New York. Besides the special programme of singing by the students one will hear by day and by night during all the celebration the joyous colege songs and lusty college yells.

ADDRESSES EY EMINENT MEN.

Receptions and addresses of welcome and various addresses by eminent visitors will take place. "Yale in its Relation to Law and to Medicine," "Yale in Its Relation to Law and to Medicine," "Yale in Its Relation to the Development of the Country," "Yale in Its Relation to Science and Letters." The commemoration address will be given Wednesday by Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, the commemoration poem by Edward Clarence Stedman and a dedicatory address by the venerable Donald G. Mitchell, whose home is in New Haven.

The two great festive occasions typical of university life and history will be the torchlight procession tonight and the student dramatic performance and singing in the campus amphithenter Tuesday night. The torchlight procession will be of graduates and spectacular costumes have been specially designed for each class. The procession will be led by the class of 1901, dressed in the costume of Governor Taft's Filipino bedyguard. The music of many bands, college songs and class yells, the serpentine dancing which is always a feature of Yale processions, the glare of thousands of torches through th

lanterns, will be as weird, unique and memorable a sight as any dream of fairyland.

DRAMATIC SHOW TO BE UNIQUE. The students' dramatic performance will be another great spectacle. An immense stage and an amphitheater to seat 5.00 has been built on the campus. Ten thousand lanterns have come from Paris to illuminate the campus. Hundreds of students will take part in the dramatics and in the singing, but under professional direction. Among the pantomines to be given are "The Pounding of Xale College," "The Military Muster at Yale for the War of the Revolution," "The Execution of Nathan Hale," "Scenes From the Visit of Washington to New Haven." "Taking the Fence" and an old-fashioned freshman society initiation.

The bicentennial fund of \$2.000,000 was completed some months ago and \$1.000,000 is being put into new buildings. The Yale commons, known as University hall, was recently opened and is the largest dining hall in the world. Woodbridge hall, the Administration building and the Ives-Cheney Memorial gateway will be dedicated during this celebration. Memorial hall, the Auditorium and the Christian asociation building are now well under way.

The bicentennial celebration will close

way.

The bicentennial celebration will close fittingly a notable epoch, but best of all it will usher in a new and greater one for old Yale. PRESIDENT STARTS NORTHWARD Brooklyn. As this statement did not concern his own testimony the court ruled it out of order.

PRESIDENT STARTS NORTHWARD.
Washington, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes and
one or two members of the White House
staff, will teave this afternoon via the
Pennsylvania road for Farmington.
Conn. The party will travel in a private
car attached to one of the regular trains.
The president will spend a brief time at
Farmington with his sister, Mrs. Cowles,
before going to New Haven, where he
is to receive the degree of LL. D. from
Yale. Inasmuch as the trip is a private
one, no details concerning it are made one, no details concerning it are made public.

MINE CAVES IN.

Superintendent and Two Workmen Entombed in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 21 .- A cave-in in one of the drifts of the East Honrine mine at Stockton, Utah, entombed Superintendent H. G. Button and two miners. The two miners were rescued but Mr. Button was suffocated.

FANCY STOCK SHOW. Kansas City's Big Animal Event

Opens This Morning. Kansas City, Oct. 21.-Kansas City's Kansas City, Oct. 21.—Kansas City's big annual fancy stock show opened at the stock yards pavillon today with a great array of prize winning short horns, Herefords and Galloways from various parts of the country. There are close to a thousand entries and the show is easily one of the best ever held in the west. Among the exhibitors are John S. Parks, Reno, Nev., T. W. Ryan and son, Irwin, Iowa,; G. W. Lindsay, Red Cloud, Neb.; F. W. Wild, Ovid, Mo.; George Kennan, Richland, Kan., and W. Curtice, Eminence, Ky. It is expected that the show will develop into a society function that will rival the ansociety function that will rival the an-nual horse show, which will open in Convention hall tonight with over 600 pedigreed animals on exhibition. The second annual show of the American Angora Goat association, will also be in progress during the week. Already several carloads of goats have arrived from New Mexico, Texas, Iowa and oth-

DRIVEN FROM BRAZIL. Austrian Minister Severely Criticised

For Whipping a Boy. New York, Oct. 21.—The Austrian minister to Brazil will soon start for Europe and will probably not return because Brazilian newspapers have been attacking him, says the Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Herald.

The cause of the attacks is the whipping the minister is said to have administered to a boy whom he caught stealing flowers from his garden. It is asserted that the minister chastized the boy too severely.

ALL FEEL BETTER

Schley Court of Inquiry Resumes After Two Days' Rest.

Usual Number of Former Witnesses Were Recalled.

MAKING CORRECTIONS.

Lient. B. W. Wells, jr., the First New Witness.

He Was Schley's Secretary Dur ing the Campaign.

rest the Schley court of inquiry re-sumed its sessions at 11 o'clock today. The court was as usual prompt in beginning the proceedings, and not only the members of the court but counsel were apparently in brighter and fresher frame of mind than usual. After the witnesses of former days had been re-called for the purpose of correcting their testimony, Lieut, B. W. Wells. jr., secretary to Commodore Schley

incer testimony, Lieut. B. W. Weils, Jr., secretary to Commodore Schley during the Cuban campaign, resumed the testimony which he had begun on Friday. After a few preliminaries he began his narration of the battle of July 3, and then was questioned at some length by Mr. Rayner before he was turned over to Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna for cross-examination.

Other witnesses called for the day were Mr. Edward Graham, the Associated Press correspondent, who was with Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn from the beginning of the campaign at Hampton Roads until its close; Lieut. Edward Simpson, who served on the Brooklyn, and Mr. Dennis J. Cromin. Among the former witnesses recalled was Capt. Francie A. Cook, who feturned to the stand for the purpose of making an explanation of his former testimony regarding the boilers of the Oregon.

testimony regarding the boilers of the Oregon.

Capt. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the Spanish war, was the first witness of the day. He was recalled at his own request, and made the following statement:

"In my testimony I stated that the Oregon on the morning of July 3 was under all boilers, having shifted her boilers from forward to aft. I stated this from hearany, and presumed it to be correct, as accounting for her extraordinary speed. I find that she had not shifted boilers that morning, but that she had steam on all her boilers at all times while in the Santiago blockade."

ade."

Capt. Cook then was excused, and former witnesses were called to correct their testimony. While Capt, John L. Hannum was on the stand for the puspose of correcting his testimony the court asked him the following question:

"How soon after you went on board the Merrimac was she able to use her own power to make from five to seven knots?"

"She was in condition to make five

knots?"

"She was in condition to make five knots when I went on board. I did not give her seven knots."

In reply to a question from Mr. Rayner the witness said it took from the forenoon watch of the 27th until the evening of the 28th, working day and night, to make the repairs on the Merrimac. He did not know how long the vessel had been totally disabled. Capt. Hannum desired to make a statement concerning the testimony of another witness to the effect that there was no water in two of the boilers on the Brooklyn. As this statement did not

Lieut. Thomas F. Carter, while cor-recting his previous testimony, stated that he desired to change that portion that he desired to change that portion of his answer to a question by the court in which he had said that the two aft boilers of the Brooklyn had no water in them when the battle began on the morning of July 3. As corrected he desired the answer to read:

"The two after boilers had little or no water in them. Their fires were not laid until after the battle calls were sounded."

laid until after the battle calls were sounded."

Ensign W. P. Cronan, while on the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony, stated that he had measured the distance from the initial position of the Brooklyn to Rio Tanquino, on July 3, and found it to be 33 knots.

J. L. Hunley, the chief machinist on the Texas, who last week testified that on July 3 he was at the throttle of the port engine of the Texas while correcting his testimony was asked by Judge Advocate Lemly as to what other machinist was stationed in the port engine room on the day of the battle. The witness replied that as soon as general quarters sounded he relieved Machinist Hall. He stated in reply to questions by Captain Lemly, that Claxton, who had testified that he was at the port engine on that day and that the engine was reversed, was stationed at the air pumps, back of the engine. Hunley said he kept his hand on the throttle of the engine most of the time and did not think it possible that the signal to stop or back could have been given without his knowledge.

Capt. Lemly asked the witness if he

Capt. Lemly asked the witness if he had been on the Texas when that vessel ran aground at Newport. Mr. Rayner objected to this line of examination. Captain Lemly stated that he desired to show that the witness had misunderstood signals then with disastrous stood signals then with disastrous results and it was possible he might have been mistaken on the day of the battle. After a short argument the court decided that the question was not admissible.

court decided that the question was not admissible.

BROOKLYN FOUGHTTHREE SHIPS.

Lieutenant R. W. Wells, jr., who was on the stand when the court adjourned Friday was then recalled and testified regarding the battle of July 3. He said he did not remember the ranges at which the Brooklyn fired but thought 1,100 yards was the shortest. He described the turn of the Brooklyn and the chase after the Spanish ships. When the Viscaya ran ashore the Colon was about 10,000 yards shead of the Brooklyn and for a time the firing ceased. He said that he had received orders to get a quantity of rapid fire ammunition. Owing to the character of the coast it was expected that the Brooklyn and the Colon would come to close quarters. He was ordered to have this ammunition to close with Colon and give her a rapid fire when they got close together. He then described the rest of the chase and the final surrender of the Colon. He said he had not seen the Texas when the Broklyn made her turn. At one time during the battle, he said, the Brooklyn seemed to be alone, engaging three ships.